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Select Poetry.

QUT ON PICKET

Out on picket,
Crouching, hiding 'neath the thicket,
Scared at every twig that falls.
Oh, confound me!
I can hear them all around me—
Hear those awful Minie balls.

"Ping! ping! ping!"
Oh, what a deadly song they sing!
Why do they shoot at me, I wonder?
"Say, old fellow!
You whose pants are striped with yellow,
D'you want to kill me dead as thunder?

"Louisiana,!
That's a kind of off-hand manner,
Shooting men you never knew.
Now, just stop that,
Else, you see, I'll take a pop at
All such looking men as you."

Past me rushes
Another ball into the bushes.
"Look out for a leaden pebble!"
So exclaiming
This to him while I was aiming—
"Crack!" and dying lay the rebel!

So on picket,
Peeping from behind the thicket,
All day long we kept up shooting,
How exciting,
After once you're used to fighting,
Taking rebels off their footing!

'Tis delightful,
Though at first it seems so frightful,
Killing people in this manner:
Just remember,
It was only last December
THAT THEY SPAT UPON OUR BANNER!

NON-SUITING A CREDITOR.

There was a certain lawyer on the Cape a long time ago, a man well to do in the world and what was something surprising in a limb of the law, averse to encouraging litigation.

One day a client came to him in a violent rage.

"Look a here squire," said he, "that ere blasted shoemaker down to Pigeon Cove has went and sued me for the money I owed him."

"Did the boots suit you?"

"Oh! yes. I've got 'em on; furst rate boots."

"Fair price?"

"Oh, yes."

"Then you owe him the money honestly."

"Course."

"Well, why don't you pay him?"

"Why, cause the blasted snob went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I can."

"It will cost you something."

"I don't keer a kuss for that! How much do you want to begin with?"

"Oh, ten dollars will do."

"Is that all? Well, here's ten, so go ahead!" said the client, "that's the pay in the beginning."

Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker and asked him what he meant by commencing legal proceedings against M.

"Why," said he, "I kept on sending to him till I got tired. I know'd he was able to pay and I was determined to make him. That's the long and short of it."

"There's a trifle to pay on account of your proceedings—but I think you had better take this five dollar bill and call it square."

"Certain, squire, if you say so, and darned glad to get it," was the answer.

So the lawyer gave him one V and kept the other. In a few days the client came along, and asked him how he got along with the case.

"Rapidly cried the lawyer: we've nonsuited him, he'll never trouble you."

"Jerusalem! that's great!" cried the client. I'd rather give fifty dollars than have him get the money for them boots."

☞A VENDER of hoop skirts was recently extolling his wares in presence of a customer's husband. "No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the storekeeper. "Well, of course not," dryly responded the husband, who was something of a wag; "she should be within it."

☞Sick men taking drugs to escape death is often like a person under the influence of nightmare; he finds himself nearing the dreaded object by his very struggles to escape from it.

BRIEF OF ARGUMENT

MADE BY JOHN CESSNA

Before the Committee in the Contested Election Case from the County of Bedford.

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In this case it has been admitted by the parties in writing, in the nature of a stated case, that the main and only question to be settled in the determination of the controversy is the right of the county of Bedford to separate representation under the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It has been conceded by the Contestant that in case no such right existed, and in case the votes of Somerset county ought to be counted in the election of Representative from the county of Bedford, then the sitting member is duly elected, and entitled to his seat. It is also admitted by the sitting member that if the county of Bedford was entitled to such separate representation, and if the vote of the county of Somerset ought not to be reckoned in the election of such representative, then John Cessna, the Contestant, was duly elected, and is entitled to his seat.

This state of facts rendered it incumbent to determine whether the junction of the counties of Bedford and Somerset, in the formation of a Representative District under the apportionment bill of 1857, was or was not in conformity with the Constitution of Pennsylvania as it then existed. This question can never arise under the third Constitutional amendment of 1857, but as that amendment does not have effect (except as to Philadelphia) until 1864, the present question stands as if the amendment had never been adopted. Nor is it affected by the Constitutional amendments of 1838. The second and fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, which rule this case, were not amended in 1838, and by the third division of the schedule then adopted, it was expressly declared that "the clauses, sections and articles of the said Constitution which remain unaltered shall continue to be construed and have effect as if the said Constitution had not been amended." Those second and fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution of 1790 read as follows, viz:

"Section II. The Representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October."

"Section II. Within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than sixty nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one Representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate Representative until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one Representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established."

The general meaning of these sections, when they are carefully considered, cannot be doubtful. Popular representation shall be by communities, by defined municipal divisions of the State—by "the city of Philadelphia and each county respectively. Language could not be more express and plain than that here used to establish separate and distinct representation in the House for the city and each county in the State. The fourth section secures in express terms equality of representation in proportion to taxables, "in each, among the city and the the several counties," by directing the proper enumeration of taxables, and apportionments for such purpose "within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years." So far these sections declare the same principles of representation that are contained in the Constitution of 1776. That Constitution provided that the "city of Philadelphia and each county in this Commonwealth respectively, shall, on the first Tuesday of November, in the present year, and on the second Tuesday of October annually for the next two succeeding years, to wit: the years 1777 and 1778, choose six persons to represent them in General Assembly. But as representation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants is the only principle which can at all times secure liberty and make the voice of a majority of the people the law of the land, therefore the General Assembly shall cause complete lists of the taxable inhabitants in the city and each county in the Commonwealth respectively to be taken and returned to them on or before the last meeting of the Assembly in the year 1778, who shall appoint a representation to each, in proportion to the number of taxables in such returns; which representation shall continue for the next seven years afterwards, at the end of which a new return of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, and a representation agreeably thereto appointed by the said Assembly, and so on septennially forever."

The Constitutions of 1776 and 1790 therefore agree in declaring the separate representation of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county "according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each." Two great principles of representation appear to be recognized by all the Constitutions of Pennsylvania, at different period. These are the principles of equality of representation and community of interest.—They have always been respected by the several Legislatures of the State in the enactment of apportionment laws. The annunciation of these principles of local representation and taxable proportion in the Constitution of 1790, is followed by a clause of *guaranty* and a subsequent *limitation*. These are closely connected—in one continuous sentence—and must be considered together. The guaranty is that "*each county shall have at least one representative.*" This manifestly has relation to the principle of proportionate taxable equality before mentioned, and is in limitation of it, while it is confirmatory of the other principle of separate county representation. In other words, separate representation is secured to each county without regard to the number of taxables contained within it. The guaranty, in short, provides for cases of conflict between the two principles before announced, and preserves county representation against the assaults of the doctrine of taxable equality. But because the guaranty taken generally and without qualification might go too far; unduly trench upon equality, and render apportionments grossly unequal, a limitation of it was subjoined, in these words:—"*But* no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representation *until* a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established." It is important to notice here that this limitation of the guaranty does not impose a restriction upon *all* future counties. Those of them that contain a ratio when established are not affected by it, and its application is only temporary to those that attain to a ratio at any time subsequent to their erection. Those counties only are permanently excluded from the guaranty of separate representation that commence their existence and always continue in a state of taxable minority. There is, therefore, no foundation for the notion that the guaranty is confined to counties erected before 1790. It obviously includes all counties erected before or since that date, except those that are expressly excluded from it by the limitation just explained. And it is equally clear that a disqualified county *upon* attaining a ratio of taxables is freed forever from the limitation, and cannot again be subjected to it. Its right of "separate representation" is only deferred "*until*" it attains to a ratio, and there is no provision to re-impose a restriction upon it in any after contingency.

Confirmatory of the foregoing exposition of the Constitution are the facts, that counties had separate representation before the Revolution as well as under the Constitution of 1776; that such representation existed when the Convention of 1790 was in session, and that a motion made in that Convention to confine separate representation to established counties during their continuance was rejected. And that Convention, in the sixth section of its schedule, provided:—"That until the first enumeration shall be made as directed in the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution established by this Convention, the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties shall be respectively entitled to elect the same number of Representatives as is now prescribed by law." The last century was concluded so far as this subject is concerned, by the Apportionment Act of 27th April, 1794, in which every county of the State had separate representation assigned it. This brings us to a proper point for an intelligent judgment upon the question with which we began, viz: Was the union of Bedford with Somerset in 1857, to form a representative district, in conformity with the Constitution? Bedford county was erected in 1771, and Somerset in 1795. The former is therefore an old county, and the latter a junior one with reference to the date of the Constitution. No one can doubt the right of Bedford to separate representation if any county whatever can claim it, and a similar right in Somerset is rendered equally certain by an examination of her history. She is a junior county, but as she contained when erected, as well as subsequently, a sufficient number of taxables to entitle her to one representative, she always stood and now stands free from the restriction upon new counties, contained in the Constitution, and entitled equally with old ones to the guaranty of separate representation. As early as 1797 the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a supplement to the Apportionment Law of 1794, by which the county of Somerset, which had been erected in 1795, was allowed a separate representation. This separate representation was again allowed by the Apportionment Law of 1801. By the Apportionment Laws of 1808, 1815, 1822, 1829, and 1836, the counties of Somerset and Cambria were allowed two members, the latter county having been erected mostly from the territory of the former. By the laws of 1843, and 1850, the county of Somerset was again allowed a separate representation. The conclusion is inevitable that the union of Bedford and Somerset, to form a Representative District in the Apportionment Act of 1857, was in plain violation of the Constitutional rights of both. In order to have a full view of the subject of representation and apportionment, (tho' not required for a decision of the case in hand,) this question remains to be considered.

What shall be done with new counties never possessing a ratio? No construction is allowable which would disfranchise them from all representation in the House, and as separate representation is expressly denied them they must be formed into districts or attached to guarantee counties old or new. This seems to be the only alternative and doubtless is often one of difficulty. On the one hand the guarantee of separate representation appears to protect the counties covered by it from any connection with the disqualified ones; on the other hand it is often impossible to form the latter into districts with any regard to contiguity or relative taxable population. Whatever may be the just construction of the Constitution on this subject legislative practice has been guided by a doctrine of necessity, and has varied according to the cases which arose. Where districts could be formed of new counties that respectively had no ratio it was usually done. And where this was impossible or inconvenient in a high degree and violative of equal rights, they were attached to counties not of their own class—most frequently to those from which they had been erected. But this practice is founded upon necessity more or less absolute, is limited by that principle, and cannot be extended beyond it. But in the present case no disqualified county is proposed to be dealt with, and no necessity is shown for the junction of counties. The community of interest is clearly violated—the guarantee of separate representation denied, and the equality of representation in no way promoted. In 1857 the county of Bedford contained 5,197 taxable inhabitants, and the county of Somerset contained 5,254—as separate Representative Districts they would have been more nearly equal in point of numbers than any districts formed by the apportionment act of that year. There is therefore in this union of these two counties only an open and flagrant denial of right.

These general conclusions have been reached from the plain language of the Constitution itself. They seem to be sustained by its letter and its spirit. It is manifest that the Constitution was so understood by its framers. It is evident that any change that might be made in the boundaries of a county, or in the extent of its territory, could in no way affect its individuality or indentity. The Legislature might take away a portion of the territory of a county, or a part of its population, but could not destroy its corporate rights and privileges, nor take away the constitutional rights of its citizens. In 1790, the whole territory of Pennsylvania was embraced in twenty-one counties. The Convention contemplated the erection of new counties, as appears from the latter clause of the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution. Such new counties could only be formed from the territory of the old ones. An effort was made in the Convention to confine the right of separate representation to each county "during its continuance." By the rejection of this proposition, the Convention determined that this right of separate representation should remain with the county, without regard to any change that might be made in the extent of its territory, or number of its inhabitants. *See* Conventions of Pennsylvania, compiled by Francis R. Shunk, in 1825, commencing on page 317.

These conclusions are further strengthened by the action of the Convention of 1837 and 1838 on the subject of representation. In this body a protracted and vigorous effort was made to extend this right of separate representation to all the counties then formed in the Commonwealth, without regard to ratio, and being fifty-three in number. After the failure of this effort, another, of equal vigor and determination, was made to take away from the old counties the right of separate representation, and to make equality of taxables the sole basis of representation. This effort was also unsuccessful, and the Convention finally, by a large majority, adhered to the Constitution of 1790 upon this subject. During the discussion of these propositions, lasting several weeks, every member participating in the debates (including such eminent jurists and constitutional lawyers as Wm. M. Meredith, John Sergeant, Thomas S. Bell, Geo. W. Woodward, James Madison Porter, George Chambers, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles J. Ingersoll, Walter Forward, and many others) distinctly avowed that under the Constitution of 1790 "each county was entitled to not less than one Representative, and that the new counties should be represented *as soon* as they had the required ratio of taxable inhabitants," and that this right could not be interfered with in any other manner than by constitutional amendment.

Indeed, the idea of depriving one of the original counties of its right to seperate representation does not seem to have occurred to the Legislature until the unscrupulous system known as "gerrymandering" was introduced. With a single exception, (in 1836,) the Legislature, since 1790, in enacting apportionment laws, has uniformly observed the constitutional guaranty, in strict accordance with the views adopted in this Argument, until 1850 and 1857. In the last two appointment acts, two or three departures were made from these general principles. The first of these caused for a time the withdrawal of nearly a quorum of members from the House of Representatives, and threatened seriously the utter disruption of that body. A few of the provisions of the second were evidently adopted without proper consideration and reflection. The only other exception, that of 1836, was the junction of the counties of Mifflin, Union and Juniata in one Representative district. This was denounced by Judge Porter in the Reform Convention (see Debates, Vol. XII., p. 181) as a violation of the Constitution, and the error was corrected at the next apportionment, and a separate representation has ever since been given to the county of Mifflin, although greatly below the ratio.

In order to verify the statements herein made, the Contestant has prepared a number of statistical tables, which are submitted, and marked Papers "A," "B," and "C," the first being a list of the several apportionments of this Commonwealth for members of the House of Representatives—the second a list of the taxable inhabitants upon which said apportionments were based, and the third a list of the counties of this Commonwealth, with the respective dates of their erection, and the time when they severally attained a Representative ratio.

In addition to these evidences we have the opinion and judgement of the Legislature of 1856, and also of that of 1857, distinctly acknowledging the right of separate representation as claimed in this argument by the adoption of the third amendment, which goes into effect A. D. 1864, and by which thereafter these rights are either modified or taken away. Had these rights not been established by the Constitution there would have been no necessity for this amendment.

The Legislature of 1857, acknowledged the doctrine of this argument with regard to old counties, by allowing the counties of Mifflin and Huntingdon separate representation although below the ratio. The Legislature of 1843 acknowledged the same principle in the case of Mifflin county, and that of 1850 in the cases of Mifflin and Northumberland. The Legislature of 1857 acknowledged the other doctrine of this argument, viz: that a county erected since 1790, having once attained a ratio of representation is ever entitled to immunity from the restrictions imposed by the Constitution by allowing to the counties of Adams and Greene a separate representation after they had both fallen below the ratio.

This same doctrine was also recognized by the Legislatures of 1836, 1843 and 1850, in the case of Perry county. Any deviation from this doctrine must lead to constant and embarrassing changes to and from separate legislative districts, as the several counties might happen at the times of enumeration to be above or below the ratio. The second and fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution guarantee to each county at least one representative, to be chosen by the citizens thereof. To admit the constitutionality of the district under consideration would be to concede that both members might be residents of the county of Somerset, and might be elected by the citizens thereof, contrary to the choice of a majority of the citizens of the county of Bedford. This would seem to be not only a denial of the right of representation to the people of Bedford county, but a further imposition upon them of a Representative chosen against their wishes, and by voters residing beyond their boundaries.

The Contestant in this case has never published, nor authorized the publication of one word on the subject of this controversy. He preferred to leave the question with the tribunal appointed by law for its decision. The recent circulation in large numbers of a paper entitled "Synopsis of the argument delivered by the Hon. Walter Forward," (who by the way is long since deceased,) "counsel for the sitting member in the contested election case of Cessna against Householder," has rendered it necessary that the position taken by the citizens of Bedford county should also go forth to the public.

A reply to this printed argument is unnecessary, inasmuch as it is based throughout upon a misapprehension of the position of the Contestant. The Contestant does not deny the constitutionality of annexing a county which has *never* attained the Constitutional right of separate representation to one which has, but merely alleges that after this right has been acquired it can never be lost. The very table published in the "Synopsis of the argument of Hon. Walter Forward," establishes the correctness of the position contended for in this argument. It is contended that in no case prior to 1850, except the single one before mentioned, (Mifflin in 1836) was there a departure from the interpretation of the Constitution herein maintianed. His own table proves that the counties of Carbon, Clarion, Fulton, Lawrence, Venango, Forrest, Wayne and Potter, never had acquired a representative ratio. An examination of the several apportionment bills and lists of taxables, will establish the fact that at no time, with the exceptions before stated, was any county which had ever acquired a ratio, attached to any other such county in the election of Representatives; but those that have never acquired such ratio have been and are temporarily attached to those that have.

The idea that the provision in regard to new counties is merely directory, is based upon the mistaken notion that new counties, having acquired a ratio, are not embraced within the first clause of the IV section of article 1, Const. When it is remembered that in the Convention of 1790, the motion to confine the right of separate representation to counties then organized was rejected, and that all counties without regard to the date of their erection; subject only to the restriction "*until*" they should reach the ratio, were guaranteed the right of separate representation, the interpretation claimed by the sitting member is clearly inadmissible. The act of 1795 erecting the county of Somerset, directed the Commissioners appointed by said act to take an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, and transmit the same to the Legislature forthwith; and in 1797, in pursuance of their return, by a special act, the Legislature gave to the county of Somerset a separate representation.

Mr. Forward's first legal position, that the action of the Legislature in enacting the apportionment act of 1857 cannot be inquired into or corrected, is in direct conflict with the legal maxim "that one Legislature cannot bind a subsequent one," and also with the constitutional provision that "each House shall be the judges of the qualification of its own members," as well as that other well established doctrine that "the *Constitution* is the fundamental and paramount law of the land."

The Constitution says that each county shall be entitled to one Representative to be elected by the citizens thereof. Bedford was at that time one of the counties of this Commonwealth, and is therefore entitled to her separate representation. But, says Mr. Forward, the word county means territorial extent, and not municipal authority. Conceding this to be true, it would have been strictly constitutional for the Legislature of 1857 to have allowed but twenty-one representative districts for the entire Commonwealth, and to have limited those districts by lines of the original counties as they existed in 1790.

The folly of this position is clearly shown by the action of the convention of 1790 in refusing to confiine this right of separate representation to the counties as then organized. If anything more were needed by way of illustration it could be had in the exhibition of a district embracing all the territory included in the county of Northumberland in 1790, or in either of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Luzerne, or Allegheny at the same time. The charge against the Contestant relative to his eminnent lawyers and judges is gratuitous and the insinuation that adverse opinions have been received is a fiction, a dream, or something worse.

That the disregard of an unconstitutional act of the Legislature will be met by a greater "howl of indignation," than a wilful submission by a free people to the violation of their Constitution the Contestant is not prepared to believe, because while acts of legislation have always been regarded as temporary and changeable the safety of the citizens has reposed upon the idea that the fundamental law of his State was permanent and certain, and could only be altered by the forms therein prescribed.

The Contestant comes here backed by more than one thousand majority of the voters of his county, submits his claim for decision to the tribunal fixed by the Constitution of the State, confident that that tribunal will be guided by the Constitution they have sworn to support, the practice of the Commonwealth in time past, and a proper regard for the great doctrines of a community of interest and equality of representation going hand in hand to preserve the rights of the citizen.

A FORTUNATE KISS.

The following pretty little story is narrated by Frederika Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness:

In the University of Upsula, in Sweden, lived a young student, a noble youth, with a great love for studies, but without the means of pursuing them. He was poor, and without connections. Still he studied, living in great poverty, and keeping a cheerful heart, and trying to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him. His good humor and excellent qualities made him beloved by his young comrades. One day he was standing with some of them in the great square of Upsula, prattling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a young and elegant lady, who, at the side of an elderly one, was slowly walking over the place. It was the only daughter of the Governor of Upsula, living in the city, and the lady with her was the governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and looked upon with admiration by all the students. As the young men stood gazing at her, as she passed on, like a graceful vision, one of them suddenly exclaimed.

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth!"

The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked on that pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration—

"Well, I think I could have it!"

"What!" cried his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not at all!" he answered; but I think she would kiss me now if I asked her."

"What! in this place—before all oureyes!"

"Yes, in this place, before your eyes,"

"Freely?"

"Freely."

"Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" exclaimed one of the party.

"And I,"—"and I," exclaimed three or four others; for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and the bets ran high on so improbable an event. The challenge was made and received in less time than we take to tell it.

Our hero (my author tells not whether he was handsome or plain; I have my peculiar ideas for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the same time,) immediately walked off to the young lady, and said:

"Mine fraulein, my fortune is now in your hands."

She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspirations, and related, simply and truly, what had just now passed between him and his companions.

The young lady listened attentively, and, at his ceasing to speak, she said blushingly, but with great sweetness:

"If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish for me to refuse your request;" and, publicly in the open square, she kissed him.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who had dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss so. He received him with a scrutinizing bow, but, after an hour's conversation, was so pleased with him that he ordered him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsula.

Our young friend pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising student in the University.

Three years were now past since the day of the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the daughter of the Governor, as his intended bride.

He became later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden, and as much respected for his acquirements as for his character. His works will endure while time lasts, among the works of science: and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden even at the present time, and whose wealth and high positions in society are regarded as trifles in comparison with its wealth of goodness and love.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—On the 2d of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradlee's family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins; and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. Bradlee was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins. Mrs. Bradlee has named her boys after noted and distinguished men; one after the Hon. J. R. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Elijah Champlain, who gave her a deed of fifty acres of land, and the other after James Johnson, who gave her a cow.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY :::::::::: JAN. 24. 1862.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

To Our Patrons.

Friends, we *must* have money to pay our debts. You who owe us four, six and eight dollars and upwards, are especially called upon to come up to our help. Come forward and settle, and if you cannot pay your entire bill, pay what you can. Administrators and Executors who are in our debt for estate printing, and candidates who owe us for ticket printing, will please take notice.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford County are hereby requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, at the Court House, in Bedford, on

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10TH,

as required by the rules of the party. A full attendance is expected. Addresses will be delivered by a number of speakers. Democrats, to the rescue!

JOHN S. SCHELL,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Legislative Corruption.

We perceive by the *Legislative Record*, that Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington county, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives to appoint a committee of five members to inquire whether improper means were used to procure the passage of the bill for the commutation of tonnage duties at the last session of the legislature. We hope that Mr. Hopkins' resolution will be adopted and that the proposed investigation will be made at once and thoroughly. We fear, however, that the present legislature will not be equal to the work, for the reason that the control of both houses is in the hands of the party whose interest it is to cover up the frauds and enormities connected with the legislation of last session. It is generally believed in well-informed circles, that a certain notorious politician who resides in Franklin county, originated the "union party" movement in that county, for the purpose of getting the House of Representatives under his thumb, so that he might be enabled to squeeze out of that body all inquisitiveness on the subject of bribery and corruption, especially with regard to the passage of the act for the commutation of the tonnage duties. We are, therefore, led to doubt whether Mr. Hopkins' committee, as constructed under the supervision of A. K. McClure, would be any thing more than a committee of *white-washers*. Nevertheless, since the resolution calling for an investigation has been introduced, we hope that it will be adopted and acted upon, not only for the sake of making the initiatory step toward the purification of our public counsels, but that justice may be done to the parties accused, or suspected, be they guilty or innocent.

The Change in the Cabinet.

It seems that President Lincoln has at last concluded to regard the wishes of the people, at least in an isolated instance, having compelled Simon Cameron to retire from his Cabinet, and having selected in his stead the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the last Attorney General of President Buchanan. There can be no doubt as to the benefits which it is expected will ensure to the country from this wholesome though long delayed change. But is it not astounding that one of the very men who were the objects of the most unmanly censure and the vilest abuse on the part of the "Republicans," should now be preferred by a "Republican" President to any "Republican" leader in the whole Union? It only proves that Mr. Lincoln has been forced to believe what is now almost every day asserted, that the Democracy alone can bring the country out of its present troubles.

The President Judge Question.

We understand, on reliable authority, that Hon. Wilson Reilly, is going to contest the election of Judge Nill in this Judicial District.

A special Act of Assembly, passed in 1860, provides that

"The qualified voters of Somerset county shall vote for Governor, Surveyor General, Auditor General, Members of Congress, State Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and Judges of the Supreme Court, on one ticket, which shall be labeled on the outside "State Officers," and for all other candidates which may be voted for at any general election, including Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, on a separate ticket, to be labeled on the outside "County Officers," and all laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed."

At the late election, a large number of the Judicial tickets voted in this county, were voted separately, as is required by the law for other counties of the State, and it is on this alleged illegal voting, we are informed that the contest is based.—[*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

Upon inquiry we learn that Mr. Reilly will not contest the election of Judge Nill. There is no doubt in our mind that Mr. Reilly would be able to succeed in ousting Judge Nill, nor is it because Mr. Reilly and his friends are fearful of the result, that he has concluded not to make the contest. The vexation, delay, and expense attendant upon the effort, would seem to furnish sufficient reasons to deter one not immensely rich from engaging in such an undertaking in these severe and trying times.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....Read the argument of Hon. John Cessna before the committee to try the contested election case of Cessna vs Householder. In our opinion it is unanswerable.

....We had the good fortune, a few nights ago, to be a guest at the Cross Keys Hotel, McConnellsburg, kept by our obliging friend, Gen. W. C. McNulty. If you want good fare in McConnellsburg, stop at the Cross Keys, and if you want good reading from the same place, subscribe for the Fulton *Democrat*, published by J. B. Sansom & Bro.

....Death of Nicholas Lyons, Esq.—It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Nicholas Lyons, Esq., which took place at his residence in this place, at 2 o'clock, A. M., of Tuesday last. On Saturday previous to his death, Mr. Lyons was in the enjoyment of his usual health, but was suddenly thereafter stricken down by congestion of the brain which rapidly tended to a fatal issue. The deceased was a very useful citizen, having been for many years a leading merchant, and owning a very large landed estate in our borough and various parts of the county. A man of great kindness of heart and affability of manners, he attracted to his side many warm and devoted friends to whom his loss will occasion the most poignant and lasting regret. "After life's fitful fever," may he sleep well.

....The inimitable, "gay and incomparable" Jones, who gets up the locals for the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, than which local-ly, politically and generally there is not a better paper in the state, recently "got off" the following joke at our expense, which we copy at the risk of losing Jones' good opinion of our modesty:

Editorial Visitor.—We had the extreme felicity of meeting J. H. Meyers, Esq., the able editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, yesterday. Mr. Meyers is a scholar and a gentleman, and no doubt understands the dead languages, although we did not sound him on that question. He is rather good-looking, too, but, unlike tallybelly Lewis of the Huntingdon *Globe*, and Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, he is not eternally and everlastingly bragging about it in the columns of his paper.

Comment is unnecessary. Besides, we can't do justice to the subject. We will only observe that we are sorry for our friends of the *Globe* and *Standard*, but considering the misnomer in the above, they are hardly more to be pitied than ourself. Here *might* have been the basis upon which to establish a reputation as an "able editor," a "gentleman and a scholar," as well as "a rather good-looking" man probably acquainted with the dead languages. But fate would have it otherwise. Jones would give us the wrong initials. We can but exclaim with the poet:

"I never had a piece of bread,
Buttered over thick and wide,
But, if it ever chanced to fall,
It fell upon the buttered side."

....We congratulate the people of Bedford County upon the success of Mr. Cessna in the contest made by him for the right of our county to separate representation in the House of Representatives. It was purely a Constitutional question, and, therefore, nothing of a personal nature could be connected with it. We regret that so good a man as Mr. Householder should be the victim of Fr. Jordan's "gerrymander;" but the "Republican" leaders in this borough can blame nobody but themselves, in the premises, as we doubt whether Mr. Cessna would have been a candidate had they not unreservedly assured him of their support; and we do not think that any other candidate would have had the ingenuity, energy and pluck to make the contest.

....In Jail.—Lest the story might be perverted, or misunderstood, we forthwith proceed to relate a little incident which occurred on our way home from Harrisburg, a few days ago. For the sake of variety, we concluded to take Chambersburg on our route, and accordingly arrived at that place on Friday evening. Now, it so happened that the Sheriff of Franklin county gave a supper, as is his custom, in honor of his distinguished guests, those grim inquisitors who "condemn" real estate in order to relieve the suffering soil of too heavy *liens*. Upon invitation we proceeded, in company with a young legal friend, to the place of festivity, finding there assembled the wit and wisdom, the very poetry and music of Chambersburg. After supper (which was excellent indeed) the company adjourned to an adjoining room, (once the scene, it is said, of some of the prison exploits of the notorious David Lewis,) where some of the talented "musicianers" of Chambersburg sung the "Star Spangled Banner," "Gideon's Band," and other soul-inspiring and patriotic ditties. In the midst of these entertaining performances, and while our whole interest was engaged with the songs and the singers, we were suddenly startled by the swinging, grating sound of the huge, thick-panelled, iron-mounted door, which with a resounding *bang*, closed upon the company within, "hiving" us like so many bees, and putting a *stop* to the music not generally found in any of the note-books. Sheriff McGrath evidently had no ear for music, and was not "charmed by concord of sweet sounds." Our imprisonment lasted some time, but owing to the presence of a well-trained and entertaining specimen of the species *canine*, we *doggedly* submitted until it was the pleasure of the Sheriff to release us. Our colemporary of the *Repository & Transcript*, was a fellow victim, and we have no doubt that he of the Fulton *Democrat*, would also have tasted of the same *durance*, had not prior engagements prevented his presence. So much for our first experience on being "cast into prison."

For the Gazette.

A CARD.

To the People of Bedford County.

The proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature have, no doubt, informed you that your constitutional rights, as freemen, have been respected. You are not, for the present session, at least, mere servants of the citizens of Somerset county, and bound to comply with their demands.

A full examination of the question, has made the case so plain that none, or, at least, very few, can be found to justify the union of the two counties for the choice of Representatives under the Apportionment law of 1857. Although the whole committee chosen to try the case, did not sign the report, yet not one of their number has yet been willing to deny your right to choose your own Representative.

I shall use my best efforts to prove to the public, that the confidence you reposed in me on the second Tuesday of October last, was not misplaced. While I have no objection to a difference of opinion on the part of any of my fellow citizens, I can not see how the fact that I owe my election to the people of Bedford county, and not to those of Somerset, can, in any way, render me less able to represent you, or change my sentiments as a sound Union man. To those who see fit to charge upon me a desire to enter the Legislature for ulterior purposes, I have only to say that I offered to the friends of the late sitting member, and to himself, that if he would aid in the passage of a law to separate the two counties in the future, I would withdraw from the contest and permit him to occupy the place during the present session. This proposition was refused, partly upon the ground that it would be granting too much, and partly because it would probably make a "yearling" of the gentleman chosen by the people of Somerset to represent the county of Bedford. I then determined that the rights of the people of Bedford county should be vindicated, or, at least, that it should not be my fault if they were again outraged.

It has been charged upon me that the Apportionment Bill of 1850, in attaching Cambria and Fulton to Bedford, was alike unconstitutional, and that I served the people in that District. A mere reading of the argument submitted to the committee, will show that the District of 1850 was based upon a different principle, and was not liable to the constitutional objection. A reference to the Journal of 1850, will show that I voted against the final passage of that bill, and an examination of the returns of the election of 1850, will show that I received a majority of the votes cast in Bedford county. This charge is, therefore, only made by those who will not make an examination, or who cannot understand the question after they have examined it.

There will probably be some expenses attending this contest. The State is first required to pay it. Then the State is authorized to draw upon the county for the amount. Having become enlisted in this controversy, I intend to to see it out, and whatever bill may be presented against the county, I intend to furnish the money to pay.

In conclusion, I will add that my course here during the winter, shall be in strict accordance with the views and sentiments which I always entertained and expressed among my fellow citizens. I had no sentiments to conceal from you, either on political or national questions, and no condu t or actions of any person or persons shall cause me to depart from the advocacy of those principles publicly expressed, either upon the one question or the other; and the doctrines which I proclaimed when I received your suffrages, shall be advocated here to the best of my ability.

JOHN CESSNA.

Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1862.

The Press on the Rights of Bedford County.

The Phiadelphia Sunday *Dispatch* has the following:

"The most noticeable feature of legislation, so far as the House is concerned, this week, has been the contesting of seats. One case has been disposed of—that of Cessna *vs.* Householder—the main points of which I gave you in my last. The case was palpably plain that under the provisions of the Constitution Bedford county is entitled to a separate representation, and the committee reported in Cessna's favor, who was sworn in, and has taken his seat."

The Reading *Gazette* says:

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, has gained the contest for a seat in the Legislature, in place of Mr. Householder, (Republican) who was returned as one of the Representatives of the Bedford and Somerset district. The Committee who tried the case, reported on Thursday the following facts, to wit: That Bedford county, under the Constitution, was clearly entitled to a separate representation; that the union of Bedford and Somerset by the Apportionment of 1857 was unjust and unconstitutional; that, Mr. Cessna, having had 1000 majority in Bedford county, was duly elected its Representative. The report was accepted, and Mr. Cessna was immediately sworn in. He will be an able and valuable acquisition to the Democratic side of the House.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Buehler's Hotel, agreeably to the call of the Chairman, yesterday afternoon, January 15, 1862, at three o'clock, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Stephen D. Anderson, William D. Boas, J. B. Bratton, J. W. Brown, J. Cummings, H. L. Dieffenbach, C. M. Donovan, Philip Dougherty, A. Hiestand Glatz, F. M. Hutchinson, S. C. Hyde, G. Monroe Kreiter, Isaac Leech F. P. Magee, B. F. Meyers, Wm. H. Miller, Robert E. Monaghan, Bernard Reilly, A. L. Roumfort, Henry J. Stahle, Joseph M. Thompson, Nelson Weiser, John H. Zeigler, William H. Welsh, President.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the next Democratic Convention be held in the city of Harrisburg on Friday, the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Victory in Kentucky.

The telegraph informs us that the Federal troops under Gen. Schœpff have gained a victory over the rebels near Somerset, Ky. The loss was heavy on both sides. The rebel Generals, Zollikoffer and Barlie Peyton, it is said, were both killed.

Aid for the Soldiers.

The following named persons living in Schellsburg and vicinity have contributed socks, yarn, money, and knitting—which articles have been sent to Harrisburg, and Port Royal, for the use of the soldiers composing the two companies from Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa.

STOCKINGS KNIT.	PAIRS		PAIRS.
Mrs. Rebecca A. Miller	1	Miss Lizzie Rosenburg	3
" H. Rosenburg	2	" Maria Poorman	2
" Eliza Poorman	2	" Eliza Poorman	2
" Ann Poorman	2	" Rebecca Sleek	1
" M. Brumbaugh	1	Mrs. Golipher	2
" Koons	2	" Louisa Dull	1
" Fisher	1	" Dewalt	1
" Rierndon	2	Miss Martha Smith	2
" Ann Crouse	1	" Ann Hull	1
" Eve Miller	2	" Kate Border	2
" Adam Dull	1	" Maggie Schell	2
" Cole	1	" Mary L. Statler	1
" Mary Mowery	1	" Lottie Dewalt	1
" Baughman	1	" Salome Bunn	6
" Mary Smith	2	" Ann Tomlinson	2
" Eve Wertz	1	" Maggie Ewalt	1
" Kate Darr	1	" Susan Long	1
" A. M. Ealy	5	" Mary Ealy	1
" Annie Riter	1	" Carrie Ealy	1
" Mary Bowen	1	" Mariyetta Miller	1
" Deborah Snyder	2	" Annie Dull	1
" Martin Riley	1	" Venie Dull	1
" Eliza J. Border	8	" Lottie Dull	1
" Ann Border	6	" Kate Schell	1
" J. W. Miller	1	" Louisa P. Bowen	2
" Cath. Blackburn	4	" Eliza Jane Riley	1
" Sarah Frazure	1	" Malvinia Riley	1
" Lizzie Cobler	1	" Maria Lane	4
" Hannah Garretson	2	" Ginnie Kemery	1
" Kurtz	1	" Mary J. Long	2
" Mary J. Statler	1	" Mary Mortimore	1
" James Frazure	2	" Carrie Kemery	1
" John Sill	1	" Amanda Kemery	2
" Mary Sleek	1	" Eve Dannaker	1
" Ickes	1	" Eliza Colvin	1
" Ann Border	2	" Janie Colvin	1
" Maria Berkhimer	1	" Eliza J. Miller	2
" Biddlebroom	2	" Ann M. Miller	1
" Galbraith	2	" Mary E. Crouse	1
" John Lindsay	1	" E. Mortimore	1
" L. Mansfield	1	" Susie Long	1
" Bochman	1	" C. Dannaker	1

NUMBER OF CUTS OF YARN FURNISHED.

Mrs. John S. Schell 4 cuts, Mrs. Mary Rock 4, Mrs. Charles Colvin 2, Mrs. Nancy Garlinger 2, Mr. J. W. Knipple 2, Mrs. John Williams 4, Mrs. Charles Williams 2, Mrs. Frank Williams 2, Mrs. Catharine Hull 6, Mrs. Benjamin Hull 4, Mrs. Zigler 1, Mrs. J. W. Hull 6, Mrs. Peter Hull 2, Mrs. Jesse K. Smith 6, Mrs. George Feaster 5½, Mrs. Mary Hoover 4, Mrs. John S. Miller 2, Mrs. Mary A. Young 4, Mrs. Jacob Fisher 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Croyle 6, Mrs. C. Ridenour 2, Mrs. Hannah Hancock 4, Mrs. Hannah McCoy 12, Miss Lizzie Sleek 2, Lewis Riseling & Son 11, Mrs. Rebecca Hull 4, Miss McCreary 1, Mrs. John Blackburn 2, Mrs. M. A. Allison 2, Mrs. Kate Lukens 2, Mrs. McMillin 2, Mrs. Anthony Smith 4, Mrs. Hiner 2, Miss Kate Vore 2, Mrs. H. Oyler 2, Mrs. Mary Black 7½, Mrs. Joseph Sleek 8, Mr. D. A. Griffith 2, Miss Mary A. Blackburn 4, Mrs. Catharine Cuppett 2, Mr. Isaiah Blackburn 7, Mrs. Julian Shrader 2, Miss Hettie Beckley 2, Mrs. George Ellis 2, Mrs. Ellis Rogers 2, Mrs. Lucinda Rogers 4, Mrs. John Rouser 2, Mrs. James Carson 2, Mrs. John Wonders 2, Mrs. Shadrach Hinton 2, Mrs. Orpah Blackburn 2, Mrs. Charles Hillegass 4, Mr. Jacob H. Hillegass 4, Mrs. Joseph Long 1, Mrs. George Bowser 6, Mrs. Corley 2, Mrs. James Mullen 2, Mrs. Isaac Clark 1, Mrs. G. W. Gump 2, Miss Matilda Stuckey 2, Mrs. Nycum 2, Mrs. Jane Clark 4, Mrs. Margaret Robison 4, Mrs. Wm. Colvin 4, Mrs. Eliza Taylor 6, Mrs. Samuel Horn 2, Mrs. Lavinia Burns 5, Mrs. Cornelius Whetstone 2, Mrs. Beltz 2.

READY MADE SOCKS FURNISHED.

Mrs. George W. Williams 4 pairs, Mrs. Sarah A. Corl 2, Miss Martha A. Conley 2, Mrs. Eliza Richards 2, Mrs. Abraham Blackburn 1, Miss Rebecca Blackburn 1, Mr. George Blackburn 2, Mrs. Mary Shrader 1, Mrs. Nancy Adams 1, Mrs. Robert W. Miller 1, Mrs. David Way 1, Mrs. Benjamin Vore 1, Mr. Martin L. Conley 1, Miss Lydia G. Conley 1, Mrs. Leonard Feight 1, Mrs. James Allison 1, Miss Mary E. Allison 1, Miss Elizabeth Allison 1, Mrs. Schaff 1, Mrs. Nancy Garlinger 1, Mrs. Maria Schell 2, Mrs. Mary Hoke 1, Mrs. Mary Feaster 1, Miss Annie Horn, Miss Amanda Horn 1, Rev. D. H. Riter 1, Mrs. Ann Border 1, Mrs. Margaret Robinet 1, Mr. Emanuel Statler 1, Mr. Duncan McVicker 1, Mr. Isaiah Conley 2, Mr. John E. Colvin 3.

CASH RECEIVED.

H. V. Bramwell 25 cts., Mrs. Carrie Conley 35 cts., Mrs. Mary Hoke 50 cts., Mr. Henry Schell 50 cts., Mrs. Annie Colvin 50 cts., Miss Susan Rothboch 50 cts., Mrs. Margaret Culp 25 cts., Mrs. Rose Border 25 cts., Rev. B. H. Hunt 50 cts., Mrs. Julian Williams 50 cts., Mrs. Herbert Blackburn 12½ cts., Mr. George Beckley 25 cts., Mr. Jesse Blackburn 50 cts., Mrs. Ruth Clever 25 cts., Mrs. Susan Guyer 25 cts., Mrs. Charles Hillegass 50 cts., Mrs. Sarah Keyser 50 cts., Mrs. Sallie Black 50 cts., Mrs. Emma Frazier 31 cts., Mr. George Mullen 25 cts., Miss Sarah Wertz 25 cts., Mr. John Stuckey 25 cts., Mr. David Border 25 cts., Mr. George Colvin 25 cts., Mr. Peter Schell 50 cts.

Cash $9 03, bought 26 pairs of socks, total number of socks 206 pairs.

Mrs. A. J. Snively,
Mrs. Emma Schell,
Mrs. Annie Statler,
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bunn,
Soliciting Committee.

The Removal of Cameron.

A special correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives the following account of the manner in which Simon Cameron was forced out of the Cabinet:

Washington was never more astounded than it was to day by the announcement that Secretary Cameron had retired. The thing was wholly unexpected, and no man was more surprised than Secretary Cameron himself. It seems that the change made is wholly the work of the President.

The first agitation of the subject in the President's mind occurred last Thursday. Yesterday he had formed his conclusion, and addressed a note to Cameron, informing him of it. This note was received by Cameron last night, and was the first intimation he had that a change was determined on.

We are not allowed to know the reasons of the President for this charge, but we can safely venture the opinion that it results from his conviction that the country desires and has long desired a change.

It would be useless to deny; also, that the President and his friends felt that Mr. Cameron has not been recently sympathizing with the Administration, but on the contrary has been in active sympathy with politicians in Washington, who are zealously and bitterly opposing the President and his measures.

A CONTRACT TO BE ANNULLED.

It is understood that the contracts let out by Secretary Cameron, for over a million Springfield muskets, and over a quarter of a million rifles and carbines, will be ordered to be annulled by Congress. They will not be available in the present war, and as they are to cost an average of seven dollars each above manufacturer's prices, they involve a loss of nearly nine million dollars to the Treasury.

The Censorship of the Press.—Small-pox in Washington.

The special correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of January 16, writes to that paper as follows:

On the evening of the battle of Bull Run, the editor of the *Times* was prohibited by the Washington telegraph censorship from sending a true account to his paper of that calamitous affairs. The people through out the North were left twenty-four hours to believe a lie, and rejoice in a victory, while the army was disgraced, and Washington was overrun with panic-stricken fugitives. Fom that day to this, the censorship has been marked by the same absurd resistance of truth which brings it into public contempt. Two nights since, for instance, I attempted to telegraph to the *Times* that there were eighty cases of small-pox in the Government Hospital, and that there was considerable anxiety in the city on the subject. Whether it was considered that that morsel of information would induce Beauregard to come on and take the city, or that it would demoralize the Union army, or depreciate the Government credit, hinder the National Loan, weaken the arm of the Administration, or disturb our foreign relations, I cannot say. But I do know that for some wise reason my despatch was forbidden to go.

But the stoppage of the information did not stop the spread of the small-pox—strange as it may seem to the Government censorship. Perhaps a dozen luckless persons have fallen victims to the disease, who might have been warned and saved by my despatch. This morning the Washington *Republican* publishes the following statement, which, of course, is entirely lawful and right:

Small-Pox.—This loathsome, infectious disease is very prevalent throughout the District of Columbia, and in certain sections of the city rages with more than ordinary virulence. The northeastern portion of the city seems to be the locality where its ravages are most extensive and most fatal. Some portions of the island are also very much infected with the disease; but it is among the Irish population in Swampoodle and on English Hill that the most cases occur. We ware informed by one of the Metropolitan police that on his beat, in that locality, there are upwards of 80 small-pox cases.

While upon this matter let me add another illustration of the discriminating vigilance of the Government consorship. Last week I tried to telegraph to the *Times* some facts in relation to the "Ira Harris" Cavalry; among others, that they would go into "winter quarters" in their present camp. That fatal remark killed the despatch. It conveyed information of "a military movement" to the Confederates. But mark the counterpart. Four days ago a despatch was sent from Cairo to St. Louis, stating that "sixty thousand men were congregating there," and in "six days" would depart for Nashville, Tenn., by way of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers! From St. Louis, the despatch was sent to New York, Baltimore and Washington, and published in all the papers. Ere twenty-four hours had passed the information was doubtless in Richmond, Nashville, Memphis and Columbus. This was all legitimate; the enemy was advised of the immediate march of a great army, right under the nose of the Government, while censorship was busy drawing a veil over the movement of the regiment of the Ira Harris Cavalry. Is not this truly a day of small things?

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Trenton, Jan. 16.—Col. James W. Wall sent in to the Legislature to-day, a long statement of his grievances at the hands of the General Government, in being arrested by order of Secretary Cameron, and taken to Fort Lafayette and there incarcerated in a prison for weeks, without charges preferred, and without his knowing to this day why he was arrested. He reviews the rights of the citizen to personal liberty and protection from unreasonable seizure or searches, and calls upon the Legislature to instruct the Representatives from New Jersey in Congress, to inquire into the causes and authority for arresting her peaceable citizens. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PIRATE SUMTER HEARD FROM.

New York, Jan. 17.

The following is a copy of a despatch received per the Arabia at Halifax:

London, via Queenstown, Jan. 4.—To Hiram Barney, Collector, New York.—The Sumter has arrived at Cadiz, having burnt three vessels.

(Signed) C. F. Adams,
U. S. Minister.

From the Washington Star.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The latest information from the Burnside Expedition locates the greater portion of it off Hatteras Inlet. The recent storm can hardly have failed to delay and embarrass its movements somewhat.—To-morrow's news by the Norfolk flag of truce may possibly announce its entrance into Albemarle and Pamlico Sound, and by Monday next we may hear that Newbern or Washington, N. C., or both, are in General B.'s possession. If secesh has been able to concentrate a force that can impede his speedy progress from Newbern to Goldsdorough, that has been accomplished with remarkable secrecy, indeed. Goldsborough once at Gen. Burside's mercy, and the great coast line of secesh's railroad connections will be so "done for," as that all Secessia cannot put it in working order in six months to come. The more destruction of the bridges over the Tar and Neuse rivers will affect that so desirable object, to say nothing of the destruction of the so many miles of tressle work within striking distance of Goldsborough.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Handcock, Md., Jan. 18.—Gen. Jackson has disappeared, with his whole force. It is believed that he has retired to Winchester.

There are no rebel forces now known to be in Morgan County.

The weather is inclement and variable. The whole river line is quiet.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Confederate batteries at Pensacola having repeatedly fired at our small vessels, Fort Pickens opened on the Confederate steamer Times, which was landing stores at the Navy Yard on the 1st of January. The Rebel batteries responded, and the firing continued till evening, Fort Pickens firing the last shot. The Rebel guns were well aimed, and most of the shells burst inside the Fort. Only one man was wounded, however. One of our shots made a large breach in Fort Barrancas. In the evening our firing set Warrington on fire. The conflagration continued all night, and the place was still burning on the evening of the 2d, when the Rhode Island left. The fire was seen at a distance of thirty-five miles at sea.

THE LEHMAN—BUTLER CASE.

The contested seat of the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania has just been decided by a vote of the House. William E. Lehman, the Democratic candidate, has been declared to be entitled to the seat. The vote stood 77 for and 65 against him.

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD AT NORFOLK.

Baltimore, Jan. 18.—Intelligence was received at Old Point last evening, that heavy connonading was heard at Norfolk in the direction of Albemarle Sound, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Volunteers for the Army, Should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMEET. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cts per Box.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge,) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, &c. &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful, also full directions for using Pelatreau's Celebrated Stimulant, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) Dr. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER,—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c. &c. &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, thro' the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq. Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

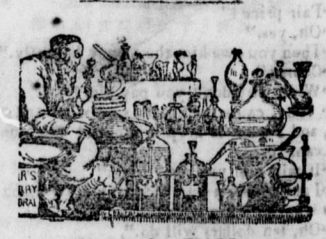
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

A thing of Beauty, is a Joy Forever.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousand of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when it is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.



Ayer's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

Price 25 cts. per box, or five boxes for $1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood.*

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, thro' which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting thro' the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the populum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compund Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Dec. 27, 1861.—2m.

—MARRIED—

BIXLER—ICKES.—On the 15th inst, by the Rev. David Wolf, Mr. Francis Bixler, to Miss Catharine Ickes, both of Bedford Tp.

SLEEK—ZIMMERS.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Thomas O. Sleek, of St. Clair to Miss Emma Zimmers, of Bedford township.

REIGHART—KAUFFMAN.—On the 7th, inst., by the Rev. J. Zimmerman, Mr. Absalom Reighart, of Bedford tp., to Miss Margaretta Kauffman, of St. Clair tp.

ROHM—MELOTT.—On the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. John G. Rohm, to Miss Malinda Melott, both of East Providence Township.

—DIED—

FORE.—Hon. David Fore, died at his residence in Tod tp., Fulton co., on the 13th inst., in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Fore was born in Fulton co., (then part of Bedford) on the 26th day of December, 1784. He represented this county in the State Legislature, which he did honestly and well, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He also served one term as Associate Judge of this county. In politics he was a Democrat, honest and fearless in supporting the cause which he espoused, without a vice or approach to vice—a model of truth, probity, and honor—kind and benevolent, yet *full of decision and firmness*—with a clear good judgment, a strong sense of duty, and a laborious and indefatigable spirit in discharging its obligations. A good man and a faithful citizen, he has gone to his rest sincerely, deeply, and universally regretted by all who knew him.

"Peace to his ashes."

D.

STROHMENGER.—On the morning of the 12th inst., at his Father's residence, in this county, departed this life, Peter Strohmenger, in the thirty eighth year of his age. The deceased was a most excellent Christian and member of the Catholic Church, and beloved by his neighbors, and friends, as an upright citizen and truly worthy man. He received all the consolations of religion in his last moments. He was born in Germany and came from thence about twenty years ago, with his venerable parents who have survived him.

R. I. P.

SATTERFIELD.—At the residence of her brother, near Frankstown, Jan. 10th, Emily Maria Satterfield, aged 29 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

New Advertisements.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road company have declared a dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of said company payable on demand.

W. H. McDowell,
Jan. 24, '62. *Treasurer.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph H. Corle dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned residing in Union tp. in the county of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan. 24th.] Adm'r.

FOUND—A SHAWL.

The owner may have it by applying at this office, and paying for this notice.
January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and John Taylor and James Burns, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the second Monday of February, (being the 10th day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 17th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
January 17, 1862.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at February Term 1862.

1	Henry Smith	vs	Reuben Smith
2	Jacob Fahrner	"	John Alsip Esq
3	John Snyder sr.	"	John C. Black
4	J. C. McLanahan	"	A. J. Snively Esq
5	Francis D. Saupp	"	Fletcher & Bannan
6	R. D. Barclay	"	J. Brenneman
7	S. A. Sigafoos	"	Peter Freytet
8	Samuel Blackburn	"	Geo. Blackburn
9	Collins, Dull & Co	"	E. L. Anderson Esq
10	Same	"	John Cessna Esq
11	Same	"	Nicholas Lyons
12	Reed, Rupp & Schell	"	Jacob Ritchey
13	J. Filler	"	Poor Directors
14	Hezekiah O'Neal	"	Chas. P. Adams
15	Samuel Lau	"	Peter Hillegass
16	Alexander Hollar	"	Geo. Troutman
17	Noah J. Miller Esq	"	P. G. Morgart
18	David Imler	"	Joseph Crisman

S. H. TATE,
Prot.

Prothy's Office, }
Jan. 17, 2862 }

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation.

1. The supplemental account of Aaron Reed, executor of the last Will, &c. of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased.
2. The account of John Morse, administrator of the estate of Norman Johnson, late of Southampton township, deceased.
3. The account of Ann Marks, administratrix of the estate of John J. Marks, late of Southampton township, deceased.
4. The account of David Clitz, administrator of the estate of Jacob Clitz, late of Southampton township, deceased.
5. The final account of Jeremiah E. Black, one of the administrators of the estate of John Black, late of Napier township, deceased.
6. The account of Michael Wertz, Esq. administrator of the estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair township, deceased.
7. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq. administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, deceased.
8. The account of Elias Dell, Esq. executor of the last Will and Testament of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

S. H. TATE, *Register.*

Register's Office, Bedford, }
January 17, 1862.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the second account of George F. Riddle, assignee of Israel and Simon Oppenheimer, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, for confirmation, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next,

The account of John H. Rush, trustee of Peter Biddle, of Bedford township.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, }
Bedford, January 17, 1862. }

STRAY CATTLE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Union township, Bedford county, about the 2d of December last, a *BLACK STEER*, with a white back, left ear cut off, and a slit in the under part of each ear; and a red *BRINDLE HEIFER*, with the left ear cut off and a notch in the under part of the same ear, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL SHAEFER.
January 17, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 8th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 272 acres more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two and a half story weatherboarded dwelling house, double log barn, granary and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Owen Ash, Hezekiah Barkman and others. Also, one tract of land containing 400 acres more or less, about one acre cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jonathan Owens, John Gordon and others, all situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

Also, One lot of ground containing 1½ acres more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Lidig, Michael Stroup and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

Also, One small tract of land containing 6 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Bridebam, Charles Colfelt and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

Also, all the interest of defendant, John McCanles, in the following described tracts of land, situate in the township of Broad Top, Bedford county, viz: One of them beginning at a post of this, and now, land of William Figard, thence South, 86 degrees West three hundred and twenty perches to a post, (formerly a white oak gone) in the line of land belonging to John Savage's heirs, thence by said land South, one and a half degrees West twenty-nine perches to a post, a corner; thence south eighty-eight degrees West six perches to a spanish oak, a corner; thence South, twenty-eight and a half degrees West twenty-two perches to a post set for a corner; thence by land of Hopewell & Co. North eighty degrees, East nineteen perches and five-tenths to a chestnut; thence South thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-two perches to a post, set for a corner; thence by said last mentioned land, and land now, or late, of John Griffith, North sixty-four degrees, East ninety-nine perches to a linn, (or line,) thence South eighty-seven degrees, East twenty-six perches to a post; thence South sixty-three and a half degrees, East thirty-two perches to a chestnut, a corner; thence North forty-six and a half degrees, East forty-one perches and five-tenths to a post, (formerly black oak, down); thence South eighty-three degrees, East seventeen perches to a post, (formerly chestnut oak, gone); thence North forty degrees, East fifty-two perches to stones set for a corner; thence South fifty five degrees, East thirty-five perches to a post set for a corner; thence North thirteen degrees, West eleven perches to a white oak; thence North forty-nine degrees, East thirty-two perches to a post; and thence North sixteen degrees, West eleven perches to the first mentioned post, in the line of William Figard's land, the place of beginning. Containing 123 acres 152 perches of land, and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. And the other of said tracts adjoining the above mentioned land of John Griffith and others, situate in Broad Top township, bounded as aforesaid, beginning at a red oak, a corner of this and land of said John Griffith, thence South eighty-three degrees, East fifty-seven perches to a hickory, a corner; thence still by said land North thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-six perches to a post or corner; thence still by said land of John Griffith, North seventy degrees, West forty-eight perches to a chestnut, a corner of this and land of Hopewell & Co., and thence by said last mentioned land of Hopewell & Co. South forty-one degrees, West eighty perches to the first mentioned red oak, the place of beginning; containing 19 acres, 123 perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., and all the above described lands advertised as the property of John McCanles, Def't.

Also, one tract of land containing 177 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Mock, James Barefoot, Jacob Bisel and others; situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Saylor.

Also Two lots of ground, in the town of Marietta, fronting about 60 feet each and extending back about 110 feet, with a two story log dwelling house, and frame stable thereon erected; adjoining lot of Joseph C. Dull, on the South, an alley on the North, and land of Adolphus Ake, on the East, and Public Road on the West; Situated in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Fredrick Corle.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } Sheriff.
January 17, 1862. }

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

Drawn for February Term, 1862.

John Richey, Esq., Foreman, Alvy Boylan, Thomas Growden, William Gray, Frederick Mench, Samuel D. Broadt, David Roland, sen. William Derrman, Joseph Fisher, Esq., Michael Wareham, James H. Frazier, Andrew Dibert, George Mock, Henry Wertz, William Ritchey, (of William,) Michel Brengle, David F. Buck, Samuel Drenning, Esq., Henry W. Smith, Jabob L. May, John Corley, Jr., Michael Wertz, Ab'm Johnston, John Brown, Esq.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS,

Drawn for February Term 1862

Mathew Murry, John Kerr, Jacob D. Fetter, John A. Burns, Samuel Barley, John Lowery, Jacob Miller, (of Henery,) William Foster, George Bennett, John Aldstadt, John F. Lowery, Jocob Ewig, Michael L. Putt, John James, Jacob H. Benser, Joseph Souser, John Dasher, William Gracy, John Holliman, James M. Snowden, James Moore, George Reimund, Samuel Burket, Solomon Adams, Samuel Replogle, Godfrey Yeager, Thomas M. Long, Frederick Miller, George Stucky, James W. Reed, Dewalt Harshberger, David Kochendorfer, William Cook, John D. Lucas, John Layton, Fred'k Kauffman, Dan'l Stoler, John Fickes Esq.

NOTICE.

The following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for Bedford County, to be held on the 10th day of February next for Tavern License, for the ensuing year:

Frederick Berkhimer,	St. Clair Township,
George Wemmer	Monroe "
Samu'l R. Bottomfield	West-Providence
Levi H. Deihl	Honewell "
John Hillegas	Juniata "
P. G. Morgart	Bloody Run Borough
William Dibert	" "
Geo. W. Figard	Broad Top Tp.
Wm. Burch,	South Woodberry Tp.

Clerk's office, } S. H. TATE,
Jan. 17, 1862 } Clerk.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township, aforesaid, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd., to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. HULL, Ex'r.

January 10, 1862.—6t.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, whether by note, book-account, for costs, or otherwise, will please attend to the settlement of the same, on or before the 15th day of March next, or they will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection. This is positively the *last* notice that will be given.

WM. S. FLUKE.

January 10, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold ind Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No matter } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.
DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.
THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(From Official Hospital Reports.)

May 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints anr of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine.* Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

May 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

May 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

June 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter.* It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
Pure Crystalized Chloride Propylamine,
Pure Propylamine Liquid,
Pure Propylamine Concentrated,
Pure Iodine Propylamine,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,

THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec.6,'61-1yr. Philadelphia.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of Attorney Shannon the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec'd, to wit: Joseph and Daniel Sleighter, and Nicholas Sleighter, Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died, and afterwards was intermarried with John Hall, leaving issue Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham and Nicholas Garlick, and Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford county, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is not known; Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James McFarland, deceased, John Sleighter, David Sleighter, Louisa Ann, intermarried with Barclay Markle, Matilda, intermarried with Solomon Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick; Joseph Sleighter, all residing in Bedford county, and William Sleighter, residing in Blair county, California; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the second Monday (10th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said Daniel Sleighter, deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1861.

Attest, S. H. TATE, Register.
John J. Cessna, Sheriff. Jan. 10, '62.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given, that I have purchased, at Constable's sale, the following property sold as the property of John Penning, to wit: One yoke of oxen, one cow, one heifer, and one narrow wheeled wagon, which I permit to remain with said John Penning, during my pleasure.

WM. KEYSER.

January 3, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this

Remarkably Simple and Novel Invention,

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of price,

25 CENTS,

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application.

A liberal Discount to the Trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 Per Month can be Realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
442, *Broadway, New York,*
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

January 3, 1862.—[3m.]

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, NEXT,

the following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Townthip, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared. The improvements are a Log Frame House, Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also, an Apple Orchard thereon. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, and Alexander McDonald.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Dec. 27th] Adm'r of Michael Reed, dec'd.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old credit, no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov. 1, '61. A. B. CRAMER & Co

CASH STORE.—The undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and he will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

Sept. 27, 1861. P. A. REED.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixtry acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

VARIETY STORE.

The undersigned having just returned from the city, invites the attention of the public to her

New and Elegant

assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, such as MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, SACK FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, SKELETON SKIRTS, LADIES' SHOES, BONNETS, RIBBONS Calicoes, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, a large quantity of TOYS and PERFUMERY; and a general variety of goods usually found in Ladies' Fancy Stores.

The undersigned returns thanks to her old friends and customers and solicits a renewal of their patronage. TERMS:—Cheap as any other store of the kind in the country.

Nov. 15—3ms.] M. C. FETTERLY.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue Silks, at 56½ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st,

The following valuable property:

The "Wonders Tract," belonging to the estate of Thomas McCreary, dec'd., containing

137 Acres and 101 Perches,

with the usual allowance, having thereon erected one Two Story Log Dwelling House, a Double Log Barn, and there is also a good orchard of fruit trees thereon; about 75 acres are cleared and under fence and 5 acres in good meadow; adjoining lands of Herbert Otto, Solomon Suter, Daniel Hess and others.

TERMS will be made known on day of sale.

HENRY TAYLOR, Ex'r.
of Thos. McCreary, dec'd.

Jan. 3, 1862.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Jupges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the freeholders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown, in said county, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old State Road on the North. The one of the length of —— feet and the other of the length of —— feet; and both of the width of 16 feet, the first being the alley between lots Nos. 41 and 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old State road aforesaid. The one of the length of —— feet, next of the length of —— feet, all of the width of 16 feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25, and 15 and 17, and 7 and 9, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown, also, three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said town, South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North, and running thence South thirty degrees West, two hundred and twenty feet to a twenty feet alley, the same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town-plot, which said alleys have become useless, inconvenient, and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity.

Wherefore the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the county papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

BY THE COURT.

S. R. TATE, Clerk.
December 20, 1861.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

GO AND
C
REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!,

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 5.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd, having been granted the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. J. BRUNER,
Dec. 27th] JAS HANEY,
Ex'rs.

GET OUT OF EBT,
Keep out of debt.—

To "get out of debt," commence by paying Wm. Hartley what you owe him.

To "keep out of debt," buy your Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paint, &., &c., from Hartley, for CASH. His prices are reduced to the lowest margin, he having adopted the cash and produce system.

Iron, of all kinds very low, Nails very low, by the keg. Best transparent Coal Oil, free from smell, only 20cts per qt.

Call and get a catalogue of the goods he keeps and hear his prices.

Wm Hartley takes this method of returning thanks to the public for their patronage, and particularly to those who pay promptly. All such will be favored when they request it.

If you want goods cheap for cash, call at Hartley's If you want long trust call elsewhere.

All kinds of approved produce taken in exchange for goods.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsroder.

J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.

Don't fail to call.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Joseph S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miranda Riddle, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN,
Jan. 3, 1862.—6t. Adm'r.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, at the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.
H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Dec. 13.—6t.* *Executors.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Dec. 27, 1861.—6t. Administrator.

PIANO FORTES.

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PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME
NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes' he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe.

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voices sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely me, with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and Artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61]

JOHN BORDER
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. R. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

BEDFORD HOTEL—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and sale for by
March 23. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.